

Jan 24, 2020

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

EDGAR OMAR HERRERA FARIAS

Defendant.

No. 4:15-CR-6049-EFS-16

**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
WITHDRAW GUILTY PLEA**

Before the Court is Defendant Edgar Omar Herrera Farias' Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea. ECF No. 1278. Defendant argues that he should be permitted to withdraw his guilty plea because former counsel, Peter Schweda, gave him erroneous legal advice. *See generally* ECF Nos. 1278 & 1327. The United States opposes Defendant's motion. ECF No. 1326. For the following reasons, the Court grants Defendant's motion.

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On December 6, 2016, Mr. Herrera Farias, one of more than twenty defendants charged in the above-captioned case, was charged in the Second Superseding Indictment with Conspiracy to Distribute 500 Grams or More of a Mixture or Substance Containing a Detectable Amount of Methamphetamine, 5

1 kilograms or More of Cocaine, 1 Kilogram or More of Heroin and 400 grams or More
2 of N-phenyl-N Propanamide in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. ECF No. 105. Most of
3 the defendants pled guilty. However, three defendants did not – Mr. Herrera Farias,
4 Miguel Reyes Garcia, and Brittney Zaragoza. After several continuances, trial was
5 scheduled for October 10, 2018. ECF No. 740. On the morning of trial, both Mr.
6 Herrera Farias and Mr. Reyes Garcia pled guilty to 21 U.S.C. § 846, conspiracy to
7 distribute, without a plea agreement.¹ ECF No. 990. Sentencing for Mr. Herrera
8 Farias and Mr. Reyes Garcia was originally set for March 12, 2019. Mr. Reyes
9 Garcia’s sentencing was rescheduled for March 20, 2019, due to scheduling conflicts
10 with defense counsel’s calendar. ECF No. 1105. Mr. Herrera Farias’ sentencing was
11 rescheduled to April 10, 2019.² At Mr. Herrera Farias’ sentencing, Mr. Schweda
12 informed the Court that Mr. Herrera Farias wished to withdraw his guilty plea and
13 subsequently, asked to withdraw as counsel. ECF No. 1224. On April 17, 2019, Shea
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15 ¹ Ms. Zaragoza was charged in the Second Superseding Indictment with Conspiracy
16 to Commit Money Laundering, 18 U.S.C. 1956 (h), and two counts of Money
17 Laundering in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1956(a)(1)(B)(i). The morning of trial, Ms.
18 Zaragoza and the Government agreed to a 60-month Pretrial Diversion Agreement.
19 *See* ECF No. 995.

20 ² Mr. Herrera Farias’ sentencing was rescheduled twice. First, it was rescheduled to
21 March 27, 2019 by request of defense counsel. Next, it was rescheduled to April 10,
22 2019, due to scheduling conflicts with the Court’s calendar. ECF. No. 1192 & 1217.

1 Meehan was appointed to represent Mr. Herrera Farias. On July 1, 2019, Mr.
2 Herrera Farias filed a motion to withdraw his guilty plea. ECF No. 1278. On
3 September 9, 2019, the Court held an evidentiary hearing on Mr. Herrera Farias'
4 motion during which former counsel for Mr. Herrera Farias, Peter Schweda,
5 investigator/interpreter Larry Valadez, and Mr. Herrera Farias testified. ECF No.
6 1321.

7 **A. Mr. Herrera Farias' Guilty Plea**

8 On the morning trial was set to begin, both Mr. Herrera Farias and Mr. Reyes
9 Garcia pled guilty to Count One of the Second Superseding Indictment – without a
10 plea agreement. *See generally* ECF No. 1248. The Government orally agreed it would
11 not seek a leader/organizer enhancement and that it would recommend a two-level
12 reduction for acceptance of responsibility for both defendants. *Id.* at 5.

13 At the change of plea hearing, the Court conducted a Rule 11 colloquy with
14 each defendant, after which the Court found that there was a factual basis for the
15 plea, and that each defendant entered the plea freely and voluntarily, understanding
16 both the nature of the charges against him and the consequences of the plea. *Id.* at
17 63. However, during the colloquy of Mr. Herrera Farias, the Court read Count One
18 of the Second Superseding Indictment and asked Mr. Herrera Farias if he intended
19 to plead guilty to that count, which at that time, Mr. Herrera Farias asked to speak
20 with counsel. *Id.* at 27. The Court permitted Mr. Herrera Farias to confer with Mr.
21 Schweda using a second interpreter there for the scheduled trial. The Court
22 continued with the plea colloquy for Mr. Reyes Garcia and his attorney, Ken

1 Therrien who had not raised any issue regarding 18 U.S.C. § 371; that colloquy
2 concluded without any interruptions or requests for a conference with counsel.

3 Mr. Schweda testified at the evidentiary hearing that during the attorney-
4 client discussion, he and Mr. Herrera Farias discussed the nature and extent of what
5 Mr. Herrera Farias was going to admit to since the parties had a factual
6 disagreement over the extent of Mr. Herrera Farias' involvement in the conspiracy.³
7 *Id.* at 65:7-10. In contrast, Mr. Herrera Farias testified that, in addition to the
8 factual disagreement, he and Mr. Schweda discussed several questions including
9 whether he would receive five years or less if he were to plead guilty. *Id.* at 119. The
10 individual that interpreted at this private conference did not testify at the
11 evidentiary hearing.

12 After concluding the plea colloquy of Mr. Reyes Garcia, the Court resumed the
13 plea colloquy with Mr. Herrera Farias. The Court described the statutory maximum
14 sentence for Mr. Herrera Farias, including “[n]ot less than ten years in prison” and
15 “a maximum possible penalty of life imprisonment.” ECF No. 1248 at 50:22-25. Mr.
16 Herrera Farias said he understood the maximum penalties. *Id.* at 51:5-6.

17 The Court then read the facts the Government would have to prove if the case
18 went to trial. After the Court read the factual basis, Mr. Schweda interjected that
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20 ³ Mr. Herrera Farias argues he was only involved with the conspiracy to distribute
21 methamphetamine and was not aware of the other drugs charged in Count One. ECF
22 No. 1248 at 52-53.

1 Mr. Herrera Farias was only involved in the conspiracy concerning the
2 methamphetamine and that he and Mr. Herrera Farias agreed the Government
3 could prove that beyond a reasonable doubt. *Id.* at 53:9-23. The Court reiterated that
4 the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt the conspiracy involved all
5 of the drugs charged in Count One and that Mr. Herrera Farias was involved in at
6 least one of the drugs listed. Mr. Herrera Farias agreed this was true. *Id.* at 54:2-14.

7 Mr. Schweda confirmed he had not reviewed Count One of the Second
8 Superseding Indictment with Mr. Herrera Farias the day of Mr. Herrera Farias'
9 change of plea, but that he had reviewed Count One with Mr. Herrera Farias many
10 times prior. ECF No. 1248 at 56. The Court proceeded by reviewing Count One of
11 the Second Superseding Indictment with Mr. Herrera Farias. Mr. Herrera Farias
12 then pled guilty to Count One of the Second Superseding Indictment. Mr. Herrera
13 Farias agreed he was pleading guilty because he was truly guilty. *Id.* at 57:1-20.

14 The Court then reviewed how sentencing would proceed. The Court instructed
15 Mr. Herrera Farias that a guideline calculation would be conducted before
16 sentencing and that the Court believed Mr. Herrera Farias' base offense level under
17 the Guidelines would likely be 38, but that a range of imprisonment under the
18 Guidelines could not be determined until sentencing. The Court further explained
19 that it was not bound to follow the guidelines but that the Court would listen to Mr.
20 Herrera Farias, Mr. Schweda, and the Government, along with reading the
21 Presentence Investigation Report (PSIR), and then impose a reasonable sentence.
22 *Id.* at 55:1-19. Mr. Herrera Farias acknowledged he understood. *Id.* at 55:20.

1 Lastly, the Court found that there was a factual basis for the plea, that Mr.
2 Herrera Farias entered the plea freely and voluntarily, understanding both the
3 nature of the charges against him and the consequences of the plea. *Id.* at 57-63. The
4 Court set sentencing, for both Mr. Herrera Farias and Mr. Reyes Garcia, for March
5 12, 2019, and referred the matter to the United States Probation Office (USPO) to
6 prepare a PSIR.

7 **B. Post Change of Plea Developments**

8 Mr. Schweda met with Mr. Herrera Farias on three separate occasions before
9 the date set for sentencing. Mr. Schweda testified at the evidentiary hearing that
10 during these meetings, he and Mr. Herrera Farias discussed Mr. Schweda's 18
11 U.S.C. § 371 conspiracy argument along with other theories he would raise regarding
12 Mr. Herrera Farias' sentencing. ECF No. 1323 at 69-70:1.

13 In March 2019, the USPO issued Mr. Herrera Farias' PSIR in which it
14 calculated Mr. Herrera Farias' Sentencing Guideline range to be 292-365 months.
15 ECF No. 1166. On March 4, 2019, Mr. Schweda reviewed the PSIR with Mr. Herrera
16 Farias. ECF No. 1323 at 69:7-11. On April 10, 2019, at Mr. Herrera Farias'
17 sentencing, the court held an ex parte hearing, at which, Mr. Schweda notified the
18 Court that Mr. Herrera Farias wanted to withdraw his guilty plea. Mr. Schweda
19 stated that because one of the grounds asserted by Mr. Herrera Farias as a basis for
20 withdrawing his plea was ineffective assistance of counsel, counsel wished to
21 withdraw from the case. The Court allowed a substitution of counsel and permitted
22 Mr. Herrera Farias to move to withdraw his plea of guilty. ECF No. 1276. On April

1 17, 2019, Shea Meehan was appointed to represent Mr. Herrera Farias. On July 1,
2 2019, Mr. Herrera Farias filed a motion to withdraw his guilty plea. ECF No. 1278.

3 By contrast, Mr. Reyes Garcia proceeded to sentencing on March 26, 2019.
4 The Court sentenced him to 180 months imprisonment. At no time did Mr. Reyes
5 Garcia assert 18 U.S.C. § 371 applied. Mr. Reyes Garcia appealed. Mr. Therrien
6 withdrew as counsel and appellate counsel was appointed. Appellate counsel
7 simultaneously filed an *Anders* brief and motion to withdraw as counsel. After
8 permitting Mr. Reyes Garcia the opportunity to file a pro se supplemental brief and
9 upon receiving no supplemental briefing, the Ninth Circuit granted appellate
10 counsel's motion to withdraw, finding that its "independent review of the record
11 pursuant to *Penon v. Ohio*, 488 U.S. 75, (1988), discloses no arguable grounds for
12 relief on direct appeal." *United States v. Garcia*, 787 Fed. Appx. 967, 967 (9th Cir.
13 2019).

14 II. APPLICABLE LAW AND ANALYSIS

15 A defendant may withdraw his guilty plea before sentencing if he can show a
16 "fair and just reason" for requesting withdrawal. *United States v. Garcia-Lopez*, 903
17 F.3d 887, 891 (9th Cir. 2018) (citing Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(d)(2)(B)). "Fair and just
18 reasons for withdrawal include 'inadequate Rule 11 plea colloquies, newly discovered
19 evidence, intervening circumstances, or any other reason for withdrawing the plea
20 that did not exist when the defendant entered his plea.'" *Id.* at 891 (citing *United*
21 *States v. Yamashiro*, 788 F.3d 1231, 1237 (9th Cir. 2015)). "Erroneous or inadequate
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1 legal advice may also constitute a fair and just reason for plea withdrawal.” *United*
2 *States v. McTiernan*, 546 F.3d 1160, 1167 (9th Cir. 2008).

3 The defendant has the burden of demonstrating a fair and just reason for
4 requesting the withdrawal of a plea, however, the standard is “generous and must
5 be applied liberally.” *Garcia-Lopez*, 903 F.3d at 891. A defendant does not have to
6 show that his plea is invalid to withdraw it. *United States v. Davis*, 428 F.3d 802,
7 806 (9th Cir. 2005). Rather, the defendant must show that his counsel’s “gross
8 mischaracterization . . . plausibly could have motivated his decision to plead guilty.”
9 *United States v. McTiernan*, 546 F.3d 1160, 1167 (citations and internal quotation
10 marks omitted).

11 Mr. Herrera Farias relies on *Davis* to support his claim that Mr. Schweda
12 advising him that he would receive a sentence of no more than five years if he pled
13 guilty, rather than the 292 to 365 months recommended in the PSIR, is a fair and
14 just reason to withdraw his guilty plea. *See* ECF Nos. 1278 & 1327. In *Davis*, the
15 defendant wanted to withdraw his guilty plea before sentencing because his counsel
16 allegedly told him that he would receive probation if he pled guilty. Defense counsel
17 denied this allegation but admitted that he advised defendant that his potential
18 sentencing range was probation to eight years. The district court found “that counsel
19 had rendered constitutionally deficient performance when advising defendant on the
20 entry of the guilty plea . . . [b]ecause there was little, if any, likelihood that defendant
21 might receive a probationary sentence in this case.” *Davis*, 428 F.3d at 804. And
22 “because mention of such possibility significantly skewed the sentencing range

1 counsel presented, counsel grossly mischaracterized the likely outcome of the case.”
2 *Id.* On appeal, the Ninth Circuit concluded defense counsel’s testimony that
3 defendant was uncertain as to whether to plead guilty until the very last moment,
4 defendant’s son’s testimony that defendant plead guilty to avoid jail, coupled with
5 defendant’s advanced age and poor health, supported a finding that defense counsel’s
6 gross mischaracterization of the likely sentencing range defendant would of received
7 could have motivated defendant to plead guilty. *Id.* at 808.⁴

8 The United States argues *Davis* is “inapposite here” and relies on *United*
9 *States v. Briggs*, 623 F.3d 724 (9th Cir. 2010), to support its argument that Mr.
10 Herrera Farias was advised and fully informed of the maximum penalties when he
11 pled guilty. ECF No. 1293. In *Briggs*, the Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court’s
12 denial of defendant’s motion to withdraw his guilty plea. The defendant’s primary
13 basis for the motion was that he misunderstood the severity of the sentence he faced
14 when he expected to receive a sentence of 200 months imprisonment and received a
15 sentence of 324 months. *Id.* at 728-29. The court recognized that this case was
16 different than *Davis*. It looked at the fact that the defendant was aware that he faced

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19 ⁴ The Ninth Circuit found that under the correct legal standard “it would have been
20 an abuse of discretion not to grant the defendant’s motion to withdraw.” *Davis*, 428
21 F.3d at 808. It remanded to the district court to decide anew defendant’s motion to
22 withdraw his guilty plea based on the correct legal standard. *Id.*

1 a substantial term of incarceration (at least 200 months) and failed to substantiate
2 allegations of inadequate legal advice in any way. *Id.* at 729.

3 Here, Mr. Herrera Farias’ reliance on *Davis* is not misplaced. The evidence
4 supports Mr. Herrera Farias’ claim that Mr. Schweda grossly mischaracterized Mr.
5 Herrera Farias’ sentence, which motivated Mr. Herrera Farias’ decision to plead
6 guilty. *See Davis*, 428 F.3d at 808. Here, similar to *Davis*, Mr. Herrera Farias wants
7 to withdraw his guilty plea because he believed (based on Mr. Schweda’s advice) that
8 if he plead guilty, he would receive a maximum sentence of five years, rather than
9 the 292 to 365 months recommended in the PSIR. However, unlike in *Davis*, where
10 the statute allowed for the possibility of probation, Mr. Herrera Farias faced a
11 mandatory minimum sentence of ten years.

12 The Ninth Circuit has generally found that a mere mistake in estimating
13 sentence duration does not constitute a “gross mischaracterization.” *United States v.*
14 *Williams*, 678 Fed. Appx. 467, 468 (9th Cir. 2017) (unpublished) (holding defendant’s
15 counsel’s predicted sentence of 111 months and defendant’s sentence received of 175
16 months did not rise to the level of gross mischaracterization). However, where there
17 is more than a “mere mistake[] in estimation regarding sentence duration,” the
18 Ninth Circuit has found that the erroneous advice satisfies the “gross
19 mischaracterization” requirement. *See, e.g., Chacon v. Wood*, 36 F.3d 1459, 1464 (9th
20 Cir. 1994) (finding “gross mischaracterization” where a defendant, who was told he
21 would serve only three months in jail if he pled guilty, was ultimately sentenced to
22 ten years in prison), *superseded on other grounds by* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c); *Iaea v.*

1 *Sunn*, 800 F.2d 861, 865 (9th Cir. 1986) (holding there has been a “gross
2 mischaracterization” where defendant, who was told his chances of getting a life
3 sentence were “almost zero” and that he “could almost not consider it,” was
4 ultimately sentenced to life).

5 Here, the morning of trial, Mr. Herrera Farias and Mr. Schweda discussed
6 whether Mr. Herrera Farias should plead guilty or proceed with trial. During these
7 discussions, Mr. Schweda’s investigator/interpreter, Mr. Valadez, was on a cellphone
8 for 0.6 hours interpreting. ECF No. 1323 at 94:9-14. Mr. Schweda testified at the
9 evidentiary hearing that Mr. Herrera Farias was “indecisive” on whether he should
10 plead guilty or not. *Id.* at 60:6-10. It was not until Mr. Schweda was “walking out
11 the door . . . holding [his] cellphone with [Mr. Valadez] on the phone” trying not to
12 be late to court, when Mr. Herrera Farias “decided he wanted to plead guilty.” *Id.* at
13 60:6-10. Mr. Schweda also testified that he did not promise or guarantee Mr. Herrera
14 Farias any sentence, and that his 18 U.S.C. § 371 conspiracy argument was “novel”
15 and that he was very clear with Mr. Herrera Farias that he should expect to receive
16 a sentence of not less than ten years imprisonment. *Id.* at 29. However, Mr. Schweda
17 conceded that it was “plausible” Mr. Herrera Farias went into the change of plea
18 hearing believing that he could, in fact, have a sentence of five years or less if Mr.
19 Schweda’s 18 U.S.C. § 371 conspiracy argument was successful, even despite the fact
20 Mr. Herrera Farias had otherwise been advised that there was a ten-year mandatory
21 minimum sentence under 21 U.S.C. § 846. *Id.* at 35:10-19. Mr. Schweda also testified
22 that he did not inform Mr. Herrera Farias that the 18 U.S.C. § 371 conspiracy

1 argument would only be available on appeal, and agreed that it was possible Mr.
2 Herrera Farias believed the Court would impose a sentence of five years or less when
3 it sentenced him. *Id.* at 74:3-10. Mr. Valadez does not recall any discussion of 18
4 U.S.C. § 371. *Id.* at 84-85, 93-94 & 109. The Court notes Mr. Valadez was
5 participating by cellphone and that he often relies on facial expressions when he
6 interprets. *Id.* at 101:22-25.

7 Mr. Herrera Farias, who does not speak English, testified through an
8 interpreter at the evidentiary hearing that the morning of trial is the first time he
9 heard about Mr. Schweda's 18 U.S.C. § 371 conspiracy theory. And that he
10 understood this to mean that if he pled guilty that morning, he would receive at most
11 five years imprisonment based on "documents" or "papers" Mr. Schweda had, and
12 could file. *Id.* at 119, 122, & 144. But if he was found guilty at trial, he could expect
13 an imprisonment sentence of forty-one years to life. *Id.* at 117 & 140.

14 Mr. Schweda did submit trial materials to the Court – objections to the jury
15 instructions, ECF No 979; objections to the PSIR, ECF No. 1143; and Mr. Herrera
16 Farias' sentencing memo, ECF No. 1147 – arguing the maximum sentence should be
17 five years or less because Mr. Herrera Farias was actually charged with conspiracy
18 under 18 U.S.C. § 371, which has a maximum penalty of five years, rather than
19 conspiracy under 21 U.S.C. § 871 cited in the Second Superseding Indictment, which
20 has a maximum penalty of no less than ten years. Mr. Schweda made the same
21 argument in his sentencing memorandum. Mr. Schweda conceded there is no case
22 directly on point supporting his theory. ECF No. 1323 at 57:22. In fact, the only case

1 the Court found directly contradicts Mr. Schweda's theory.⁵ See *United States v.*
2 *Frost*, 2005 WL 8153884, at *3 (D. Mont. Nov. 15, 2005) (unreported) ("Defendant's
3 arguments concerning 18 U.S.C. § 371 are irrelevant because she is not charged with
4 violating 18 U.S.C. § 371, but with 21 U.S.C. § 846, which is cited both in the caption
5 and in the body of Count 1."). The Court does not discourage counsel from fashioning
6 new arguments or theories when defending clients. However, here, on the morning
7 of trial, defense counsel spent 0.6 hours using an interpreter/investigator on a
8 cellphone in Spokane who does not recall any discussion about 18 U.S.C. § 371 or a
9 "novel" theory during the call with a non-English speaking Mr. Herrera Farias. Mr.
10 Schweda's research should have disclosed *Frost* and he should have discussed the
11 case with Mr. Herrera Farias in order to give him a clear idea of the application of
12 18 U.S.C. § 371. He failed to do this.

13 The question is whether Mr. Schweda's representation as to 18 U.S.C. § 371
14 can be said to be a "gross mischaracterization" of Mr. Herrera Farias' sentencing
15 exposure. Given all the testimony, the Court concludes that it is. Here, there was no
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17 ⁵ Mr. Schweda cited to *United States v. Arlt*, 252 F.3d 1032, 1039 (9th Cir. 2001), to
18 support his theory. In *Arlt*, the Ninth Circuit addressed whether 18 U.S.C. § 371 and
19 21 U.S.C. § 846 constituted the "same offense" for purposes of double jeopardy,
20 holding defendant's two convictions under 18 U.S.C. § 371 and 21 U.S.C. § 846 did
21 not violate the Double Jeopardy Clause. *Id.* at 1039. This does not support Mr.
22 Schweda's 18 U.S.C. § 371 theory.

possibility that Mr. Herrera Farias would be sentenced to less than ten years. In fact, with Mr. Herrera Farias' criminal history and the offense characteristics, it was likely Mr. Herrera Farias would be sentenced to more than ten years as recommended in the PSIR. ECF No. 1166. Mr. Schweda's testimony that, during the 0.6 hour conference, Mr. Herrera Farias was "indecisive" as to whether to plead guilty until the very last moment; Mr. Schweda's 18 U.S.C. § 371 conspiracy argument made in objections to the PSIR, sentencing memorandum, and objections to the jury instructions; and the attorney-client discussion about potential defense 18 U.S.C. § 371 conspiracy arguments just moments before Mr. Herrera Farias pled guilty, all "support a finding that defense counsel's gross mischaracterization of the likely sentencing range" "motivated [Mr. Herrera Farias] to plead guilty." *Davis*, 428 F.3d at 808. Because there is no possibility that Mr. Herrera Farias would receive a five-year sentence in this case, and because repeated mentioning of such possibility significantly skewed the sentencing range Mr. Schweda presented to a non-English speaking Mr. Herrera Farias, the Court finds that Mr. Schweda grossly mischaracterized the likely outcome of the case and rendered deficient performance in advising Mr. Herrera Farias regarding the entry of a guilty plea. Thus, there is a fair and just reason to allow Mr. Herrera Farias to withdraw his plea.

III. CONCLUSION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea, **ECF No. 1278**, is **GRANTED**.

1 2. Because Defendant's plea of guilty was subsequently withdrawn,
2 Defendant is **deemed indicted** with respect to all charges contained
3 in the Second Super Seeding Indictment **on the date this Order is**
4 **entered.**

5 3. **A Case Management Order setting this case for trial on March**
6 **23, 2020, will be separately entered.**

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The Clerk's Office is directed to enter this Order and
8 provide copies to counsel, the U.S. Probation Office, and Mr. Schweda.

9 **DATED** this 24th day of January 2020.

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11 s/Edward F. Shea
12 _____
13 EDWARD F. SHEA
14 Senior United States District Judge
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